

Hawker Tells Story of Ocean Flight and Rescue; NC-4 Tunes Up Engines for Lisbon Flight at Dawn; Germans Will Ask League of Nations to Rule Them

Fog, Clouds And Squalls Vanquished

Failure of Motive Power Alone Caused Fliers to Seek Refuge on the Tramp Steamship Mary

Plane Was 12½ Hours in the Air

Ziggzagged More Than Two Hours Over Course in Quest of Passing Ship

LONDON, May 26.—"The Daily Mail" to-day prints a dispatch from Thurso, Scotland, giving the simple narrative of Harry G. Hawker, the British aviator, regarding the unsuccessful attempt to fly across the Atlantic, made by himself and Lieutenant Commander McKenzie Grieve. "We had very difficult ground to rise from on the other side," said Hawker. "To rise at all we had to run diagonally across the course. "Once we got away, we climbed well, but when about ten minutes had passed from firm, clear weather into Newfoundland fog again. We got well over these, however, and of course at once lost sight of the sea.

Heavy Storm Encountered
"The sky was quite clear for the first four hours, when the visibility became very bad. Heavy cloud banks were encountered, and eventually we flew into a heavy storm with rain squalls. "At this time we were flying well above the clouds at a height of about 15,000 feet.

"About five and one-half hours out, owing to the choking of the filter, the temperature of the water cooling our engines started to rise, but after coming down several thousand feet we overcame this difficulty. Everything went well for another few hours, when once again the circulation system became choked and the temperature of the water rose to the boiling point.

Failure of Flight Foreseen
"We, of course, realized that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power. When we were about twelve and one-half hours on our way the circulation system was still giving us trouble, and we realized that we could not go on using up our motor power. "Then it was that we reached the first fateful decision to play for safety. We changed our course and began flying diagonally across the main shipping route for about two and a half hours, when, to our great relief, we sighted a Danish steamship, which proved to be the tramp Mary.

"We sent up very light distress signals. These were answered promptly, and then we flew on about two miles and landed in the water ahead of the steamship.

Rescue Was Difficult
"The sea was exceedingly rough, and despite the utmost efforts of the Danish crew it was ninety minutes before they succeeded in taking us off. It was only at great risk to themselves, in fact, that they eventually succeeded in launching a small boat, owing to the heavy gale from the northeast which was raging. "It was found impossible to save the machine, which, however, most probably is still afloat somewhere in mid-Atlantic.

"Altogether before being picked up we had been fourteen and a half hours out from Newfoundland, and we were picked up at 8:30 a. m., Greenwich time. "From Captain Duhn, of the Mary, and his Danish crew, we received the greatest kindness on the journey home. The ship carries no wireless, and it was not until we

Letters Show Hawker's Wife Never Lost Hope

LONDON, May 26.—Showing the faith of Mrs. Hawker in her husband's return, "The Mail" prints a letter she wrote to Lord Northcliffe on Friday regarding his offer to divide the prize of \$50,000 among the aviators' heirs. She says: "While appreciating this as a very noble offer, I cannot and will not, as you know, believe that my husband is not alive." Mrs. Hawker also wrote to "The Mail" the same day as follows: "With firm faith in the power of God to succor my husband and his companion, wherever they fell, but with lonely heart, I thank you for your most generous offer. Whenever the time comes for my trouble to be relieved, among my happiest duties will be that of teaching my little Pamela that her father did not hesitate to venture all for the honor and glory of his country."

U. S. Credits to Save Europe, Says Vanderlip

Unless Industries There Are Financed, Banker Fears That "Forces of Destruction" Will Be Unleashed

America must come at once to the aid of all the nations of Europe with offers of machinery and raw materials necessary to permit immediate resumption of industry, if these countries are to be saved from a fate more terrible than the war itself, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, told fifteen hundred persons at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Astor last night. Mr. Vanderlip, who returned a week ago from a trip on which he made an exhaustive study of financial and economic conditions in all Europe west of Germany, was grave in his warning of the fate now hanging over these countries unless their peoples obtain work immediately. "Europe must get to work if it is to be saved," he said, "but it must be helped even to start work. "There are forces of destruction which might be let loose as a result of after-war conditions that would be more fearful than the great war itself. There are starvation, idle industry, crippled transportation, paralyzed markets, injured morale, shattered government credits.

Europe Must Have Credit
"Europe is but a great factory community, dependent in the main upon world trade for much of its food and raw materials. There are only three ways in which they can pay for these things: by export of goods, by export of gold or by export of their credit. None of these nations can export goods at present, and they have no gold to spare. They must have credit." Mr. Vanderlip warned his audience against the excessive optimism which is voiced in the conviction that "things will straighten out in the long run."

"I would answer," he said, "that hungry stomachs will not wait for 'things to straighten out in the long run.' "The dinner to Mr. Vanderlip was a joint testimonial to the banker by the Economic Club of New York, the Civic Forum and the American Mid-European Association.

George W. Wierschman was toastmaster. R. J. Caldwell, president of the American Mid-European Association, also spoke.

Must Provide Essentials
Mr. Vanderlip said: "I do not believe that we can furnish the credit to rehabilitate the governmental credits of Europe. Many of them are too badly involved already. I do believe that we must furnish those things that are essential to the re-starting of industry in Europe. It will not do to use the usual methods of money lenders, to pick out the best security and say we will take a chance on this and let the rest go. We have got to lend in the measure of the necessity rather than in the measure of the security, because there is no security anywhere as long as you have part of Europe idle, in want and hunger, ready for Bolshevism. "Now Europe has got to save itself. It cannot do it by charity, but we have got to get a little priming in the pump to get the thing started. I do not believe in charity for Europe—money charity—we have done a good deal of that, but I do believe in the charity of mind toward Europe. I am no longer critical of any fool thing that Europe does. They are entitled to do fool things. They are in a nervous tension. "I think a group of nations that can furnish the things that Europe needs

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If you can save money you can invest wisely. Ask for particulars of Parity Payment Plan. John Muir & Co., 61 B'way—Advt.

Brisk Winds From West To Aid 'Hop'

Weather Prediction Is Favorable Except for Possible Cloudy Condition Midway in Course

Other NC Crews Wait at Lisbon

Navy Ship Stockton Will Take Post on Route to Plymouth for Last Leg

PONTA DELGADA, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—The motors of the American seaplane NC-4 were tuned up this afternoon, and the plane, under command of Lieutenant Commander Read, will probably start for Lisbon at daybreak to-morrow.

The weather experts predict favorable weather, with westerly winds at the flying altitude of between twenty and thirty miles an hour around the Azores, diminishing to five miles an hour off the coast of Portugal.

Cloudy weather, it is announced, may be encountered midway in the course.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Confirming weather forecasts of yesterday, Admiral Jackson, at Ponta Delgada this morning, cabled the Navy Department that the naval seaplane NC-4 still was held at her moorings by unfavorable flight conditions. Weather reports from the Azores indicated the transatlantic flight probably cannot be resumed before Tuesday at the earliest, it was said early to-day.

PLYMOUTH, England, May 26.—The U. S. S. Stockton arrived here to-day, but did not bring the crews of the American Navy seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3, which she transferred to the U. S. S. Rochester at Lisbon. The aviators will remain at Lisbon until the arrival there of Lieutenant Commander Read and the NC-4 on the flight from Ponta Delgada, and will follow the seaplane to Plymouth.

The Stockton after a brief stay here will sail to take up her position about midway between Plymouth and Brest.

Origin of League Told by Wilson

Indirectly Outgrowth of the Bonds That Bind the American Nations

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—Speaking at dinner given by the Pan-American peace delegation in honor of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, to-night, President Wilson said the league of nations was indirectly the outgrowth of the bonds between the American nations. He referred to the Monroe Doctrine and to suggestions that had once been made to broaden the principle of non-aggression on the American hemisphere.

Mr. Wilson remarked that while the United States had undertaken to be champion of America against aggression from Europe, it gave no assurance that it would itself never be an aggressor.

"What I wanted to do," said the President, "in the proposals made to other American states was to give our own bond that they were safe against us and any illicit ambition we might entertain—as safe as far as any power of the United States could secure them against foreign nations."

Mr. Wilson added that he regretted the proposals were not at that time accepted, but said that the impulse to which the peoples of the American continent have contributed have now led to a pledge on the part of all self-governing nations of the world that they would be friends and would take pains to secure each other's safety, independence and territorial integrity. He assured those present at the dinner that while serving on the commission of the league of nations he had often caught Doctor Pessoa's eye, "reading in it always sympathy" when others, perhaps, did not catch the point he said he had the feeling that Doctor Pessoa had always done so.

Allies Agree To Recognize Lenine's Foes

Will Aid Any Anti-"Red" Rule That Convenes an Assembly and Accepts Boundaries League Sets

Money, Food, Arms Are To Be Supplied

Bolsheviks, Line Broken, Retire From Riga; U. S. Army Leaves Archangel

By Frederick Moore (By Wirelens)

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
PARIS, May 26.—The council of four decided this morning, as anticipated, to recognize any non-Bolshevik government in Russia that agrees to convene a national assembly and to respect the frontiers determined by the league of nations as the new borders of the nation.

The decision does not imply recognition of Admiral Kolchak or of any of the other governments which may agree to these conditions, since the national assembly ultimately would decide what the government should be. The decision is in accord with the conclusions reached by the Russian political conference in Paris and the agreement reached by the majority of not all the anti-Bolshevik forces.

Probably All Agreed
PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—The council of four of the peace conference has decided conditionally to recognize the anti-Bolshevik governments of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, according to Reuters' Agency here.

Paris was alive with rumors all day concerning the recognition of Admiral Kolchak's government. Several Paris newspapers announced that the council of four had decided to recognize this government under certain conditions. This could not be confirmed in conference circles, although serious consideration of the subject was frankly admitted.

The majority of the council of four, possibly all the members, as well as Japan, have apparently agreed upon recognition if proper guarantees are given of the thoroughly democratic character of the government.

United States Envoys Silent
The American delegation, however, declined to confirm the report that a final decision had been reached, and the Russian commission, headed by Prince Lvov, was not advised of any formal proposal to the Omsk government, with which it cooperates.

The French Foreign Office also declined to give confirmation. Positive action nevertheless appears to be imminent, and the opinion prevails among the peace delegates that Admiral Kolchak will get the support of the five great powers if he gives assurances of his purpose to grant to the Russians an opportunity to determine the nature of their government by popular vote.

The conditions for the recognition are, according to the Reuters report, that regarding the future of Russia, these governments agree to convene and accept the verdict of a genuine constituent assembly; likewise the league of nations covenant and its consequences as affecting the boundaries of the former empire are accepted. The Allies will not furnish Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin with troops, but will supply them with arms, munitions, money and food on a larger scale than hitherto. It is stipulated that there will be no interference with the races of non-Russian states recently erected from old Russian territory.

"Reds" Retiring At Four Points

Fall Back East of Riga Under Pressure of Estonian Force

LONDON, May 26.—Estonian troops have captured the important railway junction of Pskov, between Riga and Petrograd, according to reports from Helsingfors received in Copenhagen and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

As a result of the Estonian surprise attack late last week, the Bolshevik positions along the Pskov front were broken through, and the line of communication between Petrograd and Pskov threatened at Gatchina. The Bolsheviks are retiring from their positions on the northwestern front, according to a Russian wireless message to-day.

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Italy Pushes Troops Ahead In Asia Minor

Sokio, South of Smyrna, Is Fourth Town Occupied; Protest Is Sent to Paris by Turkish Government

(By Wirelens)
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
PARIS, May 26.—The Italians have landed more troops in another port in Asia Minor, Sokio (50 miles southeast of Smyrna), making the fourth, Adalia, Budrum and Makri having been occupied several days ago.

It is reported in well-informed circles to-day that the Italian-Jugoslav problem has practically reached a solution. I have been unable to confirm this. At any rate, the Italian and Greek opposition remains acute, the Greeks struggling hard for the Dodecanese and a part of the mainland of Asia Minor, while the Italians continue to extend their occupation in that region, evidently for the purposes of bargaining with the Allies.

President Wilson, who was the substantial support of the British and French delegates, as well as of the Jugo-Slavs and Greeks, continues to hold out against the Italians. His continued opposition is one of the several reasons which are still delaying the presentation of the Austrian treaty to the enemy.

Karl Renner, chief of the Austrian peace delegates, officially communicated to the peace conference to-day that Austria cannot afford to continue to maintain her delegates who are here awaiting the treaty. Renner's note says the cost of living at St. Germain is approximately \$10 a day for each delegate.

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish government has protested to the peace conference against the landing of Italian troops in Asia Minor. It also has expressed regret that the Greeks were permitted to occupy Smyrna, saying the government felt it would have been wiser to have had a joint Allied occupation. The protest says it is feared trouble will ensue as the advance into the interior of the country continues.

White Nations Outvoted In League, Asserts Reed

Senate Roused Over Sharp Debate, in Which Missouri Democrat Points Out America's Position

(By Wirelens)
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representatives of white nations will be outnumbered among the league of nations council table, Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, declared in an attack on the league in the Senate to-day. The Missouri Senator, who is the only man on the Democratic side so far who has declared against "any league," said the colored races of the world would cast seventeen votes to fifteen by white nations.

His hot attacks brought forth perhaps the best debate on the league so far in Congress. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the leading supporter of the league, on the question, attempted to belittle the Missouri criticism that all the little backward or barbaric nations would have an equal voice with the United States by pointing to the fact that so much of the real power had been lodged in the executive council.

"We don't know when Liberia will get on the executive council," retorted Mr. Reed at one stage. "We didn't think she would get in the league."

Knox Supports Reed
Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, interrupted in support of Mr. Reed against the point made by Senator Hitchcock that all questions would have to be decided unanimously. He pointed out that while this was true, and that for that reason no small nation could "put over" an injustice on the big ones, it was equally true that any small nation could prevent, by the same token, justice being done to a big one.

Intense interest was manifested not only by the galleries, but by Senators of both parties, all through the Reed speech. There was none of the usual reading of newspapers, or covert consultation as Mr. Reed challenged the Southern Senators to go back to their constituents and tell the truth about the race question. His comments on "colored domination" of the league were plainly embarrassing to many of the Southerners.

There was a rustling among the

Points Made by Reed in Attack on League Plan

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, called the proposed league of nations a "colored league," in the Senate to-day. Following Senator Hitchcock's declaration that the league will be controlled by an executive council, of which the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan would constitute a majority, Senator Reed said:

"Then you have not a league of nations; you have a quintuple alliance; and instead of having a league of nations of the world as the President said he was going to have, you have five great nations that have united themselves to govern and dominate the world."

At another point in his speech the Senator declared: "If a Republican President had brought the league of nations here—if Roosevelt had brought it here—there isn't a Democrat who wouldn't be standing here fighting—fighting to the last ditch—against this monstrous thing."

Republicans—torn over the question of whether they shall attack the league as a party—when Senator Knox, their former Secretary of State, interrupted with one of the most biting criticisms of the league yet made.

Hitchcock Interrupts
Senator Hitchcock began his interruptions during Mr. Reed's attacks on the "backward and barbaric nations" which will have a vote in the league equal to that of the United States. "Will the Senator explain what they can vote on?" asked Mr. Hitchcock. "I think that would be interesting."

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Expected to Refuse to Sign, Putting Governing Responsibility Up to Allies

No Resistance Planned by Foe

Intentions Are to Comply to Ability in Meeting Terms

By William C. Dreher

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
BERLIN, May 26.—The Tribune learns from high government circles that the government, after refusing to sign the treaty will appeal to the league of nations to assume responsibility for governing Germany.

The government's position is that the treaty is impossible to fulfill, and that no German government can be constructed which could guarantee full compliance with the present terms. The government's intention, apparently, is to co-operate with the commission of the league of nations to the extent of its ability, but to leave the ultimate responsibility with the league for administering all internal affairs.

To Raise Blockade For Free Germany

Allies Will Maintain an Economic Status Until There Is Popular Rule

PARIS, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—It was announced to-night that the council of four had ratified the decision of the economic council to maintain the blockade against Germany until a regular government, based on a free and popular mandate, is set up.

Brockdorff Hints At Berlin Break

"I Shall Sign No Scrap of Paper," Says Head of German Peace Envoys

BERLIN, May 26.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the "Vorwarts," said he went to Versailles with the firm intention of defending what remained for the welfare and happiness of the German people, but even this remnant had been destroyed by the peace treaty. The count said it was a question, therefore, whether it could not be better saved by refusing to sign than by submitting, as was desired by the Independent Socialists.

The chairman of the German delegation said he certainly would fight to the last in order to try to improve the lot of the working people by negotiation, but the delegates would be sinning against the interests of the working people if they signed conditions which signified only "perpetual famine and unemployment."

"Should I, under pressure from our own misled countrymen, sign this sentence of death?" asked Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Questioned as to whether he feared the demonstrations of the Independent Socialists would be successful, he said they would be unsuccessful in the sense of moving him to abandon his resolve not to sign what he believed would be tantamount to destruction of the nation.

Germany Secretly Forming New Army

BERNE, May 26.—Reactionary and military groups in Germany are charged with planning a revival of